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The Sunday Journal has double the circulation of any Sunday paper in Indiana.

THE reports from trade centers show that business is uniformly encouraging but the stock markets show signs of

THE General Assembly of the Presby. terian Church, composed of 520 delegates, in session at Saratoga, is attracting more attention now than Congress.

"RICHARD VAUX, the veteran warhorse," exclaims an admiring Democratic newspaper. It neglects to explain in which war he fought, and on which side.

If the managers of railroads from Chieago and St. Louis can afford to carry passengers for a season for about onefifth the usual rates, as they are now doing, why will it not be profitable to make a general reduction all the year round?

What upon earth can there be in a meeting of the Indiana Civil-service Reform Association so dark and terrible that reporters should be shut out? Surely the weighty matters discussed at Fort Wayne are not of such fearful import that it would be dangerous to let the public know what was going on.

Ir ever a thorough investigation was made into a murder case such a one is that now in progress in Henry county in regard to the killing of Eli Ladd. It legal process were half as prompt and sure in some of the Democratic counties of the southern tier there would be considerably less of the criminal White Cap folly in Indiana.

Louisville has reason to be proud of its work in relieving the victims of the recent cyclone. The report of the committee in charge of the work says that all necessary relief has been furnished by an expenditure of \$155,755, of which \$115,208 was contributed by the citizens of Louisville, and only \$20,547 was received outside of the city.

THE public is evidently dissatisfied with the sentence which the court-martial trying Commander McCalla imposed, and it seems trivial to suspend a man from service for three years for the grave offenses which were proved against him. If, however, Secretary Tracy had not approved the findings and sentence, McCalla would have gone unpunished.

THE Farmers' Alliance proposes to put congressional candidates in the field in several of the Georgia districts against the Democrats who have long repre sented them. Possibly it is true, as the Atlanta Constitution claims, that the Alliance men are "working within the party," but it is a sort of fomentation that is likely to produce a very painful case of "gripes.

WHEN you hear of a man who is "confirmed woman-hater," it is time to ask the name of the woman he is about to marry. Just as the correspondents have stopped talking of Stanley's settled dislike for ladies' society, along come the announcement that he has entered into a marriage engagement with beautiful girl, which is precisely what might have been expected.

THE fact that the treaties which Mr. Stapley made with the African chiefs have been disowned by the British government will not tend to pacify the explorer. He is said to complain that the government did not sustain him, and that England is losing the opportunity to acquire possession of a large portion of Africa, which Germany, by employing Emin Pasha, is making haste to seize.

VON MOLTKE uttered before the Reichstag, the other night, the most potent argument among European governments for maintaining large standing armies, when he said the next war would not be one declared by a cabinet; that in these days of social unrest the government must be made strong to control its own people. It has long been suspected that the war bugaboo was kept alive merely to support big armies for use in case of ted revolution at home. Von Moltke's speech was considerably mo truthful than politic.

islature, married women have been property, person, character, and injuries cases in which an unmarried womether hand, the husband is not liable in | out our land. This is not done at pres- | he business, and generally isolates the

damages for his wife's wrongful acts for injuries to person or property, unless such acts are due to his coercion. In other words, a married woman in New York has all the rights which her husband enjoys, except that of suffrage.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY. No assemblage of the representatives of a great church in modern times has attracted so much attention and is the subject of so general interest as the session of the Presbyterian General Assembly now being held in Saratoga. The movement is the most remarkable one in religious history. Only two years ago a small presbytery in Long Island, N. Y., sent an overture to the Centennial General Assembly, asking for a revision of certain sections of the Westminster Confession. The overture attracted no attention further than a reference to the next General Assembly. When the last assembly met overtures from fifteen presbyteries, none of them prominent, were received on the same subject. In deference to those presbyteries it was determined to submit the question of revision to the presbyteries of the church. The result is a great surprise both to Presbyterians and the public interested in religious movements, nearly two-thirds of the 213 presbyteries having voted either in favor of revising the confession or formulating an entirely new creed. The fact that this movement began outside of what are regarded as the centers of religious influence and thought, and without the championship of a single conspicuous leader has swept everything before it in the most conservative religious denomination of Protestantism, in the brief period of two years, is as suggestive as it is remarkable. It proves that there must have been a growing conviction in the minds of a decided majority of the controlling element in the Presbyterian Church that its creeds are not in accord with their beliefs. True, quite a number of those who ask for a revision assert that their only purpose is to introduce such changes in its phraseology here and there as will make it more suited to the thought of the modern church, and that they entertain no doubts in regard to the essential doctrines of Presbyterianism; but such explanation of their purpose seems trivial. If they hold to the doctrines of the Westminster Confession, the language in which they are expressed seems of little consequence. Others demand a new creed, and boldly declare that Presbyterians of to-day do not believe in the entire confession. Professor Briggs, who is regarded as the leader of this element, names the doctrines of reprobation, the damnation of infants, the universal damnation of the heathen, the statements that the Roman Catholics are idolators and that the Pope is anti-Christ, as those in which the large body of intelligent Presbyterians do not believe, and which are repugnant to them. There is reason to

and become liable to its discipline. All that has passed away in the most intelligent localities. These things are mildly deplored by many clergymen, but even they do not regard them as positive sins, but rather as questionable amusements. Now, it is impossible that such a change of opinion could have taken place in regard to these matters without involving a modification of beliefs. What will the General Assembly do It is made up of the ablest men of the Presbyterian Church-men of

believe that the Professor speaks for a

large part of the membership of that

church, where the highest intelligence

prevails. This is seen in social life.

Twenty-five years ago, communicants of

any of the so-called orthodox churches

who should sit down to a social game of

cards, attend a theater, or even permit

their children to be taught to dance,

would incur the displeasure of the church

learning, large experience and intelligence. There is very evidently a wide difference of opinion as to what policy shall be pursued. The report of the committee appointed by the last General Assembly to consider the overtures of the presbyteries asking for a change in the creed, which was presented on Friday, recommended a line of action which, if adopted, will take the consideration of the subject out of the General Assembly and refer it to the presbyteries. But the method of the submission of proposed changes in the creed which the committee advises i such that it may be doubted if any positive alteration could ever reach the presbyteries. If this report, which is under consideration now, is adopted, any discussion of the Westminster Confession by the present General Assembly will be prevented, and action postponed for a time at least. The discussion of the report has already developed a wide difference of opinion. If it shall be adopted the public interest in the General Assembly will probably come to an end. If otherwise, the debate and final action will be watched with wide and deep interest, for the reason that that body's action influence the future of other

churches, even if it cannot check progressive religious thought and tendency. Dr. McCosh, ex-president of Princeton, has an article in the Independent, in which he favors revision of the Confession of Fauh. This is something of a surprise, since it would naturally be supposed that so rigid a theologian and blue a Presbyterian would oppose change in a creed so time-honored as to have become in a measure He speaks of the revision, however, as a thing not only desirable, but sure to come, though by a gradual and not revolutionary process, and he anticipates great good from it. Among benefits to follow will be the relief to the consciences of those who are not sure whether all the statements are in conformity with Scripture.

The churches will also be drawn statements which, are hindrances to By an act of the late New York Leg- union, and will co-operate in a variety Dr. McCosh, is that revision will help

ent, and the responsibility and consequent sin rests upon the churches. There are, he says, "wide districts in all our large cities, and scattered districts in our rural regions where the gospel is as little known as in the heart of Africa, and where thousands are perishing for lack of knowledge." With so honored a leader of Presbyterian opinion taking the stand that revision is not a matter of mere intellectual importance, turning on the grammatical construction of sentence, or the interpretation of ambiguous phrases, but that the work of Christianity will be advanced by it, the final success of the movement can hardly be doubted. The completion of the work may be a matter of time, but a hampering creed will not be forever permitted to check the advance of Christianity in an organization so progressive and enlightened as the Presbyterian Church.

BELLAMYISM CROPPING OUT.

Half a dozen bills, memorials and petitions now on the files of committees in Congress show conclusively that quite number of people have got ideas from Mr. Bellamy's book and propose to put them into practical operation. One of these papers is in the form of a petition, elegantly printed in tinted ink on an excellent quality of paper, and comes from the headquarters of the executive committee of the unemployed in San Francisco. It sets forth that because of bad weather, the evils of competition and the vicious financial system several hundred of those whom the committee represents are without employment or the means of living. The committee asks that \$5,000,000 be loaned the city of San Francisco, presumably to be expended in labor, and in the event this is not done, that work on an extensive scale be begun on coast defenses near San Francisco, without the intervention of contractors. The committee add that the petitioners have enrolled themselves into regiments of the "Industrial Army of the United States," and they ask that they may be mustered into the government service to serve during good be havior or voluntary resignation unless sooner discharged; but they will, under no circumstances, be forced to become

the recipients of so-called charity. Senator Plumb, of Kansas, has presented, at the instance of the Wageworkers' Political Alliance of Washington, a bill which proposes to create volunteer "Grand Army of Labor of this Republic," the members of which shall work four hours a day in the week, with a two-weeks' vacation at the end of every six weeks, and receive a uniform wage of \$4 per day, payable in greenbacks, which the government shall proceed to print, if there is not a sufficient quantity in the treasury. The inventors of the scheme do not make reference to the nature of the employment they expect to find, but they seem to assume that the government which furnishes the money will find the small amount of employment which will be necessary to keep the army busy. Both these schemes are in harmony with the proposition that the government build warehouses for the storage of the produce of farmers and issue them legal tender certificates for 80 per cent. of its value, and that the same paternal goodness shall loan farmers money at 1 per cent. to the extent of two-thirds of the

There are those who claim to be believers of the Bellamy fad in cities-men and women of refinement and culture, if not of practical sense-who will doubtless condemn these schemes as absurd and impracticable, but they are as sensible and practical as their theory of national socialism. Indeed, they are more so, because those who present these plans show a practical purpose of carrying into effect, on a small scale, the Bellamy theory. If, to those who profess to believe it, a partial application of the theory is absurd, what must the attempt of carrying into effect of the entire theory appear to practical people? Ere long, all such schemes will be regarded by everybody as the work of cranks; now they serve to show that between radical crankism and mild insanity the territory is limited.

appraised value thereof.

AN ASSAULT UPON PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS. It is well known to those who are informed regarding the sentiment of many intelligent Catholics in large cities, that they are hostile to the parochial school as a substitute for public instruction. In spite of the efforts of the clergy and the denunciation of church dignitaries, the greater number of parents who are strict Catholics still send their children to the public schools. One has not to refer to this matter often in the presence of intelligent Catholic citizens to learn that they are in favor of the public school system, and opposed to the parochial school as a substitute. Fortunately for both priest and layman, the former, as a rule, have been too wise to make the issue a practical test of their authority. In the cases where they have done so, the larger part of Catholic parents have ignored the priest and have continned to send their children to the public schools. A pamphlet has recently appeared, written by a Catholic layman. His name is not given, but the Arnold Publishing Company declare that he is an "earnest Catholic and widely and well known in his special lines." The writer boldly takes the ground that the assumption of the Catholic clergy that the theory that "the action of ecclesiastical superiors ought not to be struck at with the sword of speech, even when they appear to merit censure," is "an obsolete precept of clerical teaching which will not be observed in America," and gives notice that the "action of ecclesiastical superiors will be censured in regard to the school question, or any other subject, when such action puts in jeopcloser together by removing obnoxious | ardy not only the interests of the Irish race, but of the whole American people." He then proceeds to show that the issue of good works that cannot be accom- between the public and the parochial given the same rights that men enjoy in | plished by any one church. The most | school has not been raised by the laity, the courts to bring actions for injuries to important result of all, however, says but by the clergy; that the parochial system unnecessarily increases the taxes arising out of the marital relation in to bring about a federation of the of Catholics, creates ill will against them churches so as to secure the preaching on the part of non-Catholics, drives an has a right of action by law. On the of the gospel to every creature through- Protestant patronage away from Catho-

Catholic from the rest of the community, carrying forward the foreign nationality of the Catholic immigrant, with its many attendant disadvantages, into succeeding generations. He then proceed to assail the parochial school, on the ground that its effect, if put into general practice, would be to divide the American people into ecclesiastical classes. He

As an agency obstructive to the amalgamation of the American people, the adop-tion of the scheme of a parochial school for every sect would be much more efficient than successful Southern secession, which would divide the population into only two parts, while the church-school system would separate it into many. The one would give us union "on the half-shell. the other would "smash it into smither eens." The establishment of the Confederacy would have sundered the country into two large islands; the church-school system would cut it up into a Polynesia, the bracksh water of sectarian hatreds lying between them, ever growing wider and bitterer, ever more impassable to the young or the old, till men would look on the political map of the world for the free America of to-day as vainly as for the lost Atlantis that lies buried in the ocean. It is this tremendous power for mischief latent in the parochial school system, and already seen to be at work, which forms in the minds of Protestant Americans not only, but also of Catholics themselves, the first great objec-

tion to its existence. The above may appear at first sight to be a better piece of rhetoric than logic, but, after it is fully considered, who will not conclude that this American Catholic is right, and that the evils he vividly portrays would not come when the public schools shall have been superseded by numerous church schools?

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLIC. The five Central American republics, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, have adopted a federal constitution, to go into effect on Sept. 15. It is a plan of unification limited in operation to ten years, but if it works satisfactorily it will undoubtedly be prolonged and a permanent constitution provided. The chief executive of the federal republic is to be one of the presidents of the five states, the choice to be regulated by lot, each state being represented in turn one year. Each state government will appoint a minister of the executive council, and all foreign affairs will be conducted by the central government under the name of the Republic of Central America. Treaties will be negotiated by the federal government and ratified by a body composed of three delegates from each state. which will meet annually for legislative business. The general government authorized by the constitution to promote facilities of transportation and communication between the several states, and to enact general tariff and postal laws. Traffic between the states will be free. The area, population and foreign trade of the states which will constitute the new Central American Population. Foreign

Republic are as follows: \$9,972,265 46,800 Salvador..... 651,130 Honduras..... 458,000 Nicaragua 275,815 Costa Rica 213,785 Totals......2,956,630 172,925

These figures show that these states have together a population and trade which will make them a nation of no mean importance. The governments in these states have learned the importance of a federal government which will enable them to secure recognition abroad and to extend a trade in their natural products which are needed by their neighbors. This movement encourages the belief that Central America is entering upon a new era of national and commercial development, and insures the people of the new republic the hearty congratulations of the sister republics of America.

DESERTING THE POST OF DUTY.

The women of Edgerton, Kan., who have determined to give up the municipal offices to which they were elected, may expect to find themselves in bad repute with the ardent advocates of woman's political rights who have never had any offices themselves. Having had an opportunity to prove to all the world that women as mayors, police judges and members of a city council could manage public affairs in a manner far superior to that hitherto achieved by inefficient and wasteful man, it will be regarded in advanced circles of feminine thought as positively sinful to throw this chance away. What if they were elected against their will and as joke? What if their babies do need them at home? What if they have no knowledge of business, further than that derived from buying vegetables of the huckster, or from shopping at the "store?" If they have any interest whatever in promoting the welfare of their sex by proving that, as members of it, they can do one thing as well as another, it was their bounden duty to hold their proud stand as mayor, judge and councilwomen for the term for which they were elected. What is the discomfort of a few babies compared to the establishing of a great truth on a firm basis? What is ignorance of municipal affairs when the onward march of woman is considered? Those weak and abjectly feminine Edgerton women will have a torrent of argument and appeal, if not of epithet, hurled at them from progressive sisters that will cause them to feel it might have been better to struggle with the problems of municipal government, than, by resigning, encounter woes they know not of. Edgerton, Kan., will henceforth be embellished with a long black mark in equal suffrage A MYSTERY still lingers about that se-

cret meeting of the Indiana Civil-service Association at Fort Wayne. Mr. Swift was elected president, but who elected him, and why no secretary or other officers were chosen does not appear. There is some reason to suspect that but one member of the association assembled himself at the meeting, in which case the race for president was naturally to the Swift.

THERE is no room for any great display of sympathy for Mrs. Frank Leslie on account of her coming marriage, although some sentimental newspaper writers are lamenting her weakness in allowing an attachment to the Marquis De Lenville to overcome her judgment. Mrs. Leslie is a woman of mature years and considerable matrimonial experience, and if it pleases

her to add to that experience by taking another husband it is nobody's business but her own if the new partner is a financial and moral wreck. Being an intelligent person, and the Marquis an old acquaintance, it is hardly probable that she is deseived into thinking him a child of grace.

THE students of Purdue University have ssued a souvenir on the occasion of the fifteenth commencement anniversary that has the merit of novelty and of showing the literary and artistic capabilities of the pupils of the institution. It is a handsomely bound volume containing a brief historical record of the university, with the names of the faculty and a list of the alumni, but further than this has no resemblance to the college annual. The different departments of the college and their work are described by members of the respective classes, and space is given to the various college societies, and athletic sports are not forgotten. Fifty pages are devoted to miscellaneous contributions of humorous character, in prose and verse. The most noticeable feature of the book is the artistic work, all the illustrations, which are numerous, being done by students or graduates. The drawings are well executed and spirited, and have much originality. The photographic reproductions show a skillful use of the camera. Altogether the volume is an admirable testimonial to the character of the instruction received at Purdue, and is not only a valuable souvenir for all who have a personal interest in the college, but has attractions for the outside public. The artistic appearance of the book is marred by the printing of advertisements on the fly-

THE Indian students at Carlisle, Pa., have been having commencement exercises, and have read graduating essays which, so far as subjects are concerned, at least, are an improvement on the average high-school programme. A young Omaha Indian delivered a speech on the Dawes bilk a Crow read a paper on Montana; a Pawnee declaimed "Ultimate America;" a Chippewa half-breed girl told, in a philosophical way, how everybody, red and white, rich and poor, should live, and an Oneida maiden discussed woman suffrage. It is not improbable that these Indians will go back to their respective tribes and resume the primitive customs of their fathers, but in avoiding those moth-eaten topics in which the Caucasian boy and girl still revel the young red-skins have set an example worth imitation. Though they return to savagery it will at least not be said of them that they showed incapacity for civilization by writing essays on "The Marble Lieth Waiting," "Beyond the Alps Lies our Italy," "Life," "The Beautiful," 'Aspiration," and the like. The Carlisle Indians reveal qualities that command re-

THE New York San has returned to the ttack upon Mr. Cleveland. It insists that Mr. Cleveland did say that the Sun had assailed Mrs. Cleveland, and that now after four weeks his friends have not found line in the Sun to sustain his charge, though they have had an expert examining the files, to whom they paid \$150, and were to pay \$500 if his search had been successful. In view of these facts, the Sun says:

We have waited just one month for Mr. Cleveland to justify his charge that the Sun has attacked the admirable woman who bears his name. He has failed to offer any evidence in suppart of that grave accusation. We, therefore, again invite the attention of the community to the spectacle presented by a husband who has seen fit to cheapen the name of his wife in order to provoke political sympathy for himself; who has sought by a miserable trick to evade the responsibility that is incurred whenever such a charge is brought against a self-respecting individual or newspaper; and who now, as it appears, prefers to face from behind the womanly parments that make for him his chosen place of helter, the deep and growing contempt of hon

THE head of the New York Confederate Veteran camp has felt called upon to explain that the reason why it did not carry confederate flags from New York to Richmond on the occasion of its visit to participate in the unveiling of the Lee monument, was that, being now citizens of New York, it would be bad taste to do so, such is the deep-seated opposition to the display of such flags on the part of Northern people.

THAT was an uncommonly thoughtful and considerate woman, down in Pennsylvania, who, previous to drowning in the creek, wrote a note informing her friends where her body could be found, and then fastened herself to a tree with a long rope. Ordinarily persons who drown themselves neglect such precautions, and thereby cause needless anxiety and labor for friends who are left to search for the re-

WORK OF THE FUNNY MEN.

A Half-Dozen of the Joke-Makers Supply Wit and Wisdom for Journal Readers.

Two Points of View.

The sky shet down jest like the roof thet kivers The clouds were jest like strips er crape, the win's were wails er woe, An' all creation hed the dumps w'en Sallie told

W'y, thet one word fum thet one gal it made the sun turn black. lis'ened fer the crack er doom an' thought I'd hear her crack: The win's jest boo-hooed through the trees, an' -I felt so mean thought a fust-class funeral 'ud liven up the

At I kneeled down an' prayed an' prayed to hev Fer roomatiz is happiness beside the orful ache Thet soaks through all yer systim w'en yer heart

felt so streakid an' so blue, an' life wuz sech

An' then the sun an' moon went down, I though 'twuz their last trip The mighty han' thet hol's the worl' it jest let go Like the chap thet called to Gallagher, I cried out, "Let 'er go!" The hull roun' worl' dropped into night w'e Sallie tol' me "No.

The sky wuz like a weddin' ring that went aroun

The sun wuz like a dimon' pin on the buzzum uv The win's went fiddlin' through the grass an as a feller strikes a tambourine, w'en Sallie tol I thought the worl' a paradise, all free fum shame n' me a burnin' seraph an' the angel Gabriel's

My lips wuz like a laffin' brook thet only hes Through tiger-lily medders where the pussy an' I thought 'twould flow forever, flow forever

Till it struck the mighty oshun uv everlastin I felt thet heaven had come on' earth an' wouldn' A flower path to the end er time stretched way shead before us,

The mornin' stars they sung together an' I j'ined in the chorus;
The mighty Han' thet hol's the worl' I felt its gentle press knew the universe wuz safe w'en Sallie tol' "Yes." -S. W. Foss.

Sweets. A LEADING QUESTION. Sam Johnsing (who, thanks to his lawyer,

has just been acquitted of robbing a smoke-

house)-I'se mighty obleeged ter yer fer zittin' me outer dis scrape. awyer-How about my fee! Johnsing-I hain't got no money, boss,

but how is yer off fer bacon? BUT HIS HABITS WERE LOOSE. "Mr. Rapid acts very queerly of late I'm afraid there is a screw loose some "I can't imagine where. He is usually

-Alex. E. Sweet. The Jungfrau. Out of her mist veils, virgin fair, The Jungfrau towered in the Alpine air: While they, from the rustic bridge, below, Admired her beauty of sun and snow. "When shall you leave?" His friend inquired "Well," he said, my time's expired—

'I ought to have gone last week, yet still

tight all over.

is not cut down.'

seem to linger against my will: "I can't see why--It is really queer, But--I think the Jungfrau keeps me here." Then suddenly turning, he bowed and blushed-His tourist cap to his bosom crushed-As a German maiden, with eyes of blue, Walked by them, bowing and blushing, too. And after her form the young men gazed. While one of them said, with eyebrows raised:

'My boy, to me it is distinctly clear that the 'Jungfrau' means to keep you here.' -Madeline S. Bridges. Polk's Jokes.

WILLIE A SAD SEA-DOG. "I see somebody has introduced a bill in Congress to prevent this ocean-racing. Good "Yes-hardly a week passes that the record

"What is the record now?" "Well, Willie Fourhundred took a schoon er this morning, and already he's half-seas

A NEEDLE-LESS EXPLANATION. "Ah, my syren!" said the dreamy-looking young man, as he toyed with the silk with which she was working a pink bird on a yellow slipper, "do you know what it was

that first drew me to you?" Of course she didn't "It was your eyes-your beautiful, be wildering eyes. There is something in their mystical, fathomless depths that holds me, little one, as the needle is held by the

"A case of hooks-and-eyes?" she asked, as she threaded a green bug in the blue bill

> -Polk Swaips. A Mother Gooselet. THE XIXTH CENTURY BOYS AND GIRLS. Boys and girls, come out to play-The moon's shining bright as day.' "Oh! no, imleed, dear sir, we shan't— We much prefer perusing Kant, To spend a quiet, restful hour, With Hoffmann and with Schopenhauer." -John Kendrick Bangs.

And on Time Too. "Why do they call this night train 'The Trampf' asked the cross passenger, who was mad because he had lost his ticket, overpaid the hackman, got an upper berth, and broken the handle off his umbrella. "Because," replied Gany nede, the train-boy, for it was he, "it goes through without

And while the convict in upper Four ayed a breezy nocturne with his nose, the tall thin passenger, much pleased, bought a box of fresh kiln-dried Smyrna figs of the oy, saying he had promised to bring the children home a set of jack-stones, but had forgotten all about it until he heard the rattling of these delicious bivalves as the boy passed by. The use of this expression coupled with the fact that the tall thin assenger went clear down to the wood-box to pay his fare, and did so with an air of great mystery and a diplomatic and telehonic discussion conducted in whispers on his part and a loud, harsh utterance on the part of the conductor, led to the suspicion that the tall thin passenger edited a weekly paper to fill a long-felt want.

-Robert J. Burdette. Let Out a Reef. By John Henderson, you are getting tre-

nendously stout!" "Yes. I'm thinking of making a corpora "Good idea; you've started well. You must have let out that stitch in your side you complained of the other day.

-Carlyle Smith Their Wooden Wedding. "Let's see, yesterday was Robinson's

vooden wedding anniversary, wasn't it?" "Wonder if anybody went around?"

"Yes, I went around in the evening." "Anything going on?" "You bet! Mrs. Robinson had just broken mop-stick to pieces over Robinson's head.

The floor was all littered up with his whittlings. Somebody had tipped the wood-box over. The cat was cavorting around with clothes-pin on her tail. The children were playing see-saw with the bread-board, and the baby was eating a box of matches. came to the conclusion that the Robinsons were fully able to celebrate their own wooden wedding, and that I had better give the lemon-squeezer I bought for them to my

Pellets from Various Pestles.

There is always room at the bottom-of Among public speakers it is notable that

those who lose their heads usually keep It takes a woman two seconds to make p her mind, and four hours to make up

Pepper and salt are the best seasoning or ovsters. The summer season doesn't de oysters much good.

A young man who was recently expelled from a social organization is said to have observed that he never before realized how much force there is in a "club-foot."

BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

It is rumored that the sprightly "Lotta" uses upon her hair and eyebrows a perfume that costs \$15 an ounce. GEORGE EBERS, the Oriental scholar, has

been stricken with paralysis. On all subects relating to Egypt he is the first au-In Siam, according to superstitious cus

toms, lunatics are tied up for a time, and i

they grow no better are then taken an

HENRY CAREY BAIRD, of Philadelphia has caused a portrait of General Meade to be painted for presentation to the West Point Military Academy.

THE late General Gresley, Senator France, was, in 1879, the Minister of War who ordered that all military bands should play the "Marseillaise" on all official occa-MISS JOSEPHINE SIMON, the young

singer adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone as a protege, is an Oakland (Cal.) girl. The 'glorious climate" -is said to be reflected in MINNIE HAUK has purchased the villa Friebschen, near Lucerne, where Richard

Wagner lived for several years and where he wrote "Gotterdammerung," the "Meistersinger" and "Siegfried." CARL SCHURZ is often seen on Broadway New York, peering into store-windows and visiting shops in which rare books or arti-

cles are likely to be found. He is said to be rapidly growing old in appearance. FRANCES E. WILLARD, in her walks about Chicago, has discovered women who make shirts for 75 cents a dozen and farnish their own thread. She also finds children work

ing twelve hours a day for a dollar a week JEFFER JOHNSON, who was at one time slave in New York State, is still living in Kings county. A bill of sale, still preserved, shows that in 1809 he was disposed of for £50, and that he was then about nine

years of age.

FRANCIS JAMES, who was killed by wounded elephant in the Gaboon country. was a most adventurous traveler in the and conducted all his expeditions at his

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES is said to be worth nearly a million dollars. He was not a poor man when he was elected President, and the enormous increase in value of the property he owns in various Ohio cities has made him rich.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, the capitalist, is said to be superstitious about one thing. He will not ride in an elevator with a colored man. This is not on account of any race antipathy, but is simply a superstition.

When there is a colored man in the elevator Mr. Huntington has been known to walk up several flights of stairs.

MRS. ELIZABETH C. STANTON says: "I wish I could be street inspector in the city of New York; I would set 1,000 strong women

to work, dressed in bicycle costume, and soon make our filthy metropolis the cleanest city in the world," PRESIDENT DIAZ, of Mexico, is a man of about fifty years, with an engaging address that attracts every one who meets

im. He is not a handsome man, however. His face is swarthy and he looks more like an Indian than a Mexican. ROBERT BARRETT BROWNING intends to present to Baliol Cellege, Oxford, England

most of the manuscripts of his father's poems. The late poet had said to Professor Jowett that after his death he wished Baliol to possess his manuscripts. HENRY VILLARD'S fondness for studying languages amounts almost to a passion. His railroad interests occupy all of his time

during the day, but nearly all of his evenings are given over to the erudite and careful study of some of the more interesting phases of the different tongues with which he is acquainted. THE Royal Burg Museum, which is in the

Nuremburg Castle, built, it is claimed, nearly nine hundred years ago by the Emperor Conrad II, is to be sold at anction. One of the most remarkable, as well as one of the smallest curios in the collection, is Hepner's famous cherry-stone, on which are carved 113 various and distinct

ARABI PASHA has recently been sick, and he complains that his health suffers from the hot and humid climate of Ceylon, after the dry atmosphere of Egypt. Arabi has aged considerably. A few years ago be was a handsome black-haired man, in the prime of life, with a fine military bearing, now he is quite gray, and has the look of an old man.

In surveying the Grand canyon of the Colorado for a railroad, engineer Stanton and party ran a line across a natural bench of white marble that extends for twenty miles and is wide enough for a four-track railroad. Mr. Stanton says there is gold enough in the placers to more than pay for building the road from Denver to the Pa-cific ocean, while in the Gunnison region there is more good anthracite coal than there is in the whole State of Pennsylvania SPEAKING of Charles Sumner, at the

Massachusetts Club last Saturday, President Capen, of Tufts College, said: "Take him all in all, he was the most illustrious man who has grown up in Massachusetts, the most typical Massachusetts man, having the most of the Massachusetts spirit, beginning with the Pilgrim fathers and coming down through all the variations of our history, together with more refining influences which have had their nursery in

THE Empress of Austria's habitual toilette is a straight pleated black skirt, with a bodice like a Swiss peasant's, says Fashion and Fancy. Over this she wears a jacket which is changed three times a day, according to the temperature. The Empress has long lost her interest in dress, and she suffers from a chronic complaint which makes all restraint distasteful to her. loose garments which do not press too rightly or incommode her movements are

MRS. RICHARD R. PAULISON, whose winter home in Florida was built by Marquis De Tallyrand, is considered the best markswoman in the South. She has killed an eagle on the wing, and can hit a coot's head with a rifle at 200 yards. In the hunt she wears leather breeches. with a knee-deep hunting-jacket, top-boots and a felt hat. She doesn't care for her hands or complexion nor object to rolling up in a pair of blankets and sleeping in front of a fire all night in the brush. Besides being able to bag her game, she can dress and broil it and prepare a forest feast without losing her temper, burning her fingers or losing

sight of the amenities of polite society. OH, youth is the laughing time, lightsome and Roses are blooming wherever you tread;

While age is the season sedate and satirical
With naught, but the thorns since the petals
have fied. -Washington Post "IT was Rome," said Mr. Jones, "I saw those endless heaps of bones: And I remarked, as I was shown 'em 'De Mortuis Nii Nisi Bonum.'"

ONE morning in a garden-bed, The onion and the carrot said Unto a parsley group "Oh when shall we three meet again In thunder, lightning, or in rain!"
"Alas, exclaimed in tones of pain The parsley-"In the soup.

THE WANE OF BASE-BALL

Why It Is Declining, and Why Its Passing Is Not an Umitigated Evil. Pittsburg Dispatch.

The signs are multiplying that the days of the base-ball craze are drawing to a The most convincing evidence that the public at large is no longer disposed to exult over the exhibition of hired athletes in this game, or to go wild with local pride because a city has paid players from all over the country to represent it on the field, is furnished by the statistics of at-

The light receipts at the various matches so far this season are made to appear still smaller by the fact that they are divided up between rival organizations; but even with due allowance for that fact, the total attendance furnishes proof that the curve pitcher is no longer a greater man than the successful author, the eloquent clergyman or the talented inventor. If the old excitement were still in vogue the rivalry between the clubs ought to increase th total attendance. But the fact is that the total attendance has wofully diminished and the fact is impressed on everyone that the public absorption in the professional

phase of the national sport is waning. It is by no means a regrettable indication that professionalism in athletic sports can wear out its hold upon the public. Baseball, in its proper place, as a sport, has few rivals for healthfulness and recreation. But its proper place is for those who enjoy it to play it solely for exercise and relief from the fatigue of real work. When baseball was played by a score of ganizations on as many fields throughout the suburbs, it was fulfilling its best and highest function as a sport. When the sport for the public came to be nothing but sitting on benches and yelling itself hoarse when hired athletes slugged the ball or made a marvelous catch, it was degraded from its real function as a popular sport to that of a modern gladiatorial exhibition. Hiring people to do our ball playing is the poorest possible use that can be made of the

popular game. There is a certain satire of fate in the fact that just as the players and managers have got to fighting for the profits of the profession, those profits should vanish. The plum has been worth fighting for; but the prospects are at present that the managers who failed to get the players to accept fabulous salaries will be most thankful for the failure; while the players may after the season is over, favor almost any reserve rule which guarantees them any salary at all. The reign of the sporting editor is also likely to be less absolute; and the newspapers will be able during the base-ball season to give some attention to

matters of national importance The base-ball craze outlasted the rollerskating rink lunacy, and has proved more enduring than most of the popular fancies. But the signs of its decay are positive; and the time when it will be relegated to its real function of exercise for the masses, is surely approaching.

But How About Preachers?

The contract labor inspector at New York has kindly decided that the members of Edward Strauss's orchestra are "artists" and not "laborers." It is no credit to Amercan civilization that the question should ever have been raised and soberly disconssed. If the men who play in one of the famous orchestras of the world are not artists there are none to be found.

An End of His Political Hopes. Miniscapolis Tribune.

The report that General Butler again has political aspirations is a mistake. He is associate counsel for the imprisoned Chicago Anarchists and thinks he knows of a trick whereby they can be liberated. No man emgaged in that kind of work is likely to corral many North American voters.